

During 1893
THE WORLD Published
177,222 More
Employment Advs. Than Any
Other New York Newspaper.

Weather
Indications:
Snow,
Warmer

The

EVENING EDITION
BROOKLYN
"Circulation Books Open to All."

The World.

All Circulation Records Broken,
658,162
Copies of THE WORLD Were
Issued Last Thursday.

Weather
Indications:
Snow,
Warmer

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1894.

PRICE ONE CENT.

The Most Extraordinary Woman in America = A Remarkable Story of Absorbing Interest, Which will Reveal the True Life of a Commanding New York Character who Has Been a Mystery for Years = Sunday World TO-MORROW

LAST EDITION

BISMARCK'S
NEW DAY.

Germany's Grand Old Man
Again the Friend of the
Nation's Ruler.

SIGNIFICANT RECONCILIATION.

The Making-Up Puts a New
Ring Into Cheers for the
Young Kaiser.

STORY OF THE FALLING-OUT.

World Shocked by the First News
of the Iron Chancellor's
Dismissal.

It will be four years on the 18th of next March since the Berlin press censors removed their injunction and allowed the newspapers to print the startling news that the weak young Emperor had dismissed the wise old statesman; that Bismarck was Germany no more, but only an old gentleman who lived in retirement and smoked a pipe and was interested in the culture of turnips; that the German ship of state had dropped the pilot that had carried her safely through so many black storms, and was henceforth to be guided past the dangerous coasts that everywhere surrounded her by the hand of a youth whose antics already had caused uneasiness even when the strong hand of the veteran was at the wheel.

The world would not believe it at first, and no wonder. The story that Bismarck was to resign, or would resign, had been spread abroad again and again, but he was always there at his post just the same. He had, indeed, threatened to resign before the Emperor's triumphal card which he had played more than once before and which always had brought the royal views of questions of state in harmony with his own.

ALL THE WORLD AMAZED.
For fully twenty-four hours after the fact was made public the world would not have it so; there must be some mistake; the resignation would be withdrawn; the young Emperor would recede, could not be so mad as to let go the man who towered like a great Colossus over all Europe, who had created and welded into a great and glorious mass the very mightiest Empire which the youth himself ruled. Kaiser Wilhelm II. had shown evidences of having within him many eccentric possibilities, but surely he could not have taken leave of his senses so far as that!

But it was true nevertheless. The mighty German giant had fallen; the old and put away in the dusty lumber chambers by an erratic young man's whim, a whim born of a conceit and vanity too vast for the understanding of man. Bismarck was indeed gone; Germany no longer thundered her edicts through the voice of the mighty Chancellor, who never opened his mouth to speak but all Europe held its breath and kept silence before him.

As against Frederick the Good, the gentle, amiable philosopher, with his broad ideas of peace on earth and good to all men; with his sentimentalism and his dreams of things for the benefit of mankind; against this mild and kindly tempered ruler, the young and impetuous Wilhelm, who became the Crown Prince when venerable William the First died, and Emperor soon after, when Frederick's sickly reign of a few months was ended by the mortal disease which had its hold on him when he came to the throne, was always a prime favorite with the great Chancellor.

HIS TUTOR'S FATE.
His ideas of absolutism, which afterwards turned and rent Bismarck, Bismarck himself had carefully instilled into him. The Kaiser, the one-man power, the God-given ruler of men, his authority direct from heaven, was lord paramount over all. This was the Bismarckian idea modified by a mild flavor of exception in the matter of supreme dictatorship when it came to Bismarck himself. It was Bismarck who taught the young Emperor contempt for his father's—the good Frederick's—gentler and more moderate views as well as for his mother's English tendencies. The scandal of the young monarch's ill-edited treatment of his mother was one of the introductory events of his appearance in the role of sovereign. Before the breath fairly was out of his father, the son, the present Emperor, already was speaking of the Empire as though it were his own. Bismarck was his strong right arm to the earliest assertion of his arrogant authority. The Chancellor had already filled young Wilhelm's head with absolutist ideas; filled him with his own demand of feudal superstition and intolerance. How ready a pupil he found him he himself, with all the rest of Germany, only too well knows

at this present day. The ideas of Parliamentary government to which the gentle Frederick had leaned, and the general broad tolerance of his views were abhorrent to Bismarck, and he had no difficulty in making them equally intolerant to his young pupil, the future Emperor.

THE KING WILL IT.
This idea of blind subservience to the royal will was faithfully expressed in the columns of the conservative Correspondenz and the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Gazette at the time of the Emperor's final rupture with the Chancellor. The same article appeared simultaneously in both newspapers, and bore evidence of an inspiration straight from the throne.

"It is allowed us to criticize and suggest," write the dutiful editors, "but the final decision rests with the powers that be. Revolutionary countries may do away with such regular system of government. It has been attempted and even found successful, but in Germany private interferences, contrary to the will of the Emperor, either in her home or her foreign policy, will never be tolerated. Finally, when in attempting such interference, doubt is cast upon the good intentions and the peaceable policy of the Government, then not only is the monarchical principle outraged, but a grave offense against patriotism is committed. A conservative should always hesitate to express opinions which might have the effect of creating distrust between the people and their ruler."

With such Bismarckian ideas deeply grounded in his mind, with his head filled with half-digested schemes of startling and theatrical things to be done; with a vanity and conceit beyond measure, except when put by the side of his obstinacy and arrogance, it was inevitable that he and his master, the Iron Chancellor, soon should clash. Probably his vanity alone, even had Bismarck been more yielding, would have forced a rupture. He was anxious to show the world that a new and brilliant intellectual force had appeared upon the horizon of European statecraft. He would show the world, too, that Germany could dispense with her Bismarck when he was at the helm; that if Germany must have a Bismarck, her Kaiser Wilhelm the Second, would be that Bismarck.

BISMARCK'S IRON WILL.
But he was not forced to fall back upon sheer arbitrary authority to bring about the end of the great Chancellor's departure from power. He found in the iron will of the old veteran all the opposition that he desired. The secret history of all the preliminary conflicts which led up to the final crash never has been and perhaps never will be written. The accounts even of the final rupture itself are confused and conflicting. Certain points and several details of the differences between the sovereign and the Prime Minister stand out with sufficient clearness, and several of these last were almost petty in character.

To begin with, over and above all things there stands out the one primary fact, that Bismarck was sacrificed to the Emperor's vanity, to his immature schemes of ambition, to his passion for personal rule, to his longing for glory, to his sublime faith in his own all-sufficient power of insuring the good of the country, which, for good or ill, he had resolved to examine alone and single-handed as absolute and sole dictator of its destinies, taking no advice save what came from the all-sufficient fountain of his own supernatural genius. The European world did not know he had these sublime gifts, could not know it as long as the colossal figure of Bismarck towered above him, and overshadowed him. Therefore the obtruding presence must be removed; people must have a clear, unobstructed view of the celestial vision. It might dazzle them at first, but their eyes would get used to it and they would glorify it.

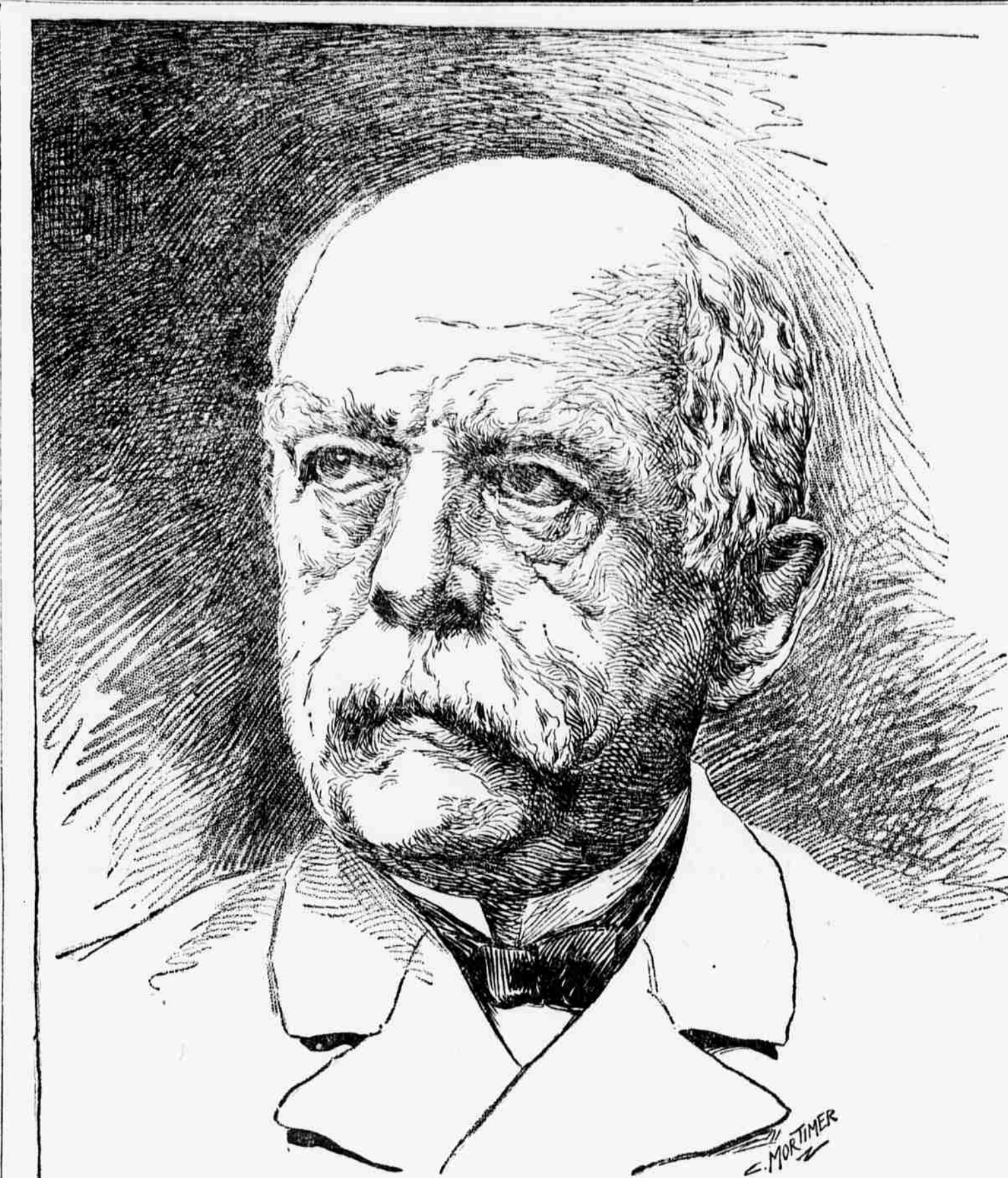
This view of the one overshadowing influence which led to Bismarck's retirement; all the rest were mere incidents, mere means to an end that already had been resolved upon. As to the particular point on which the Emperor raised the issue, as to one of the principal points, at least, there is no reason to believe that the Emperor's attitude was raised with the Chancellor the direct issue of Ministerial responsibility.

Heretofore it had been the custom for all the Ministers to report to Prince Bismarck in the first instance. That rule had held in the reign of William the first, had continued under Frederick the Good, and naturally was continued by Prince Bismarck and his subordinate Ministers when the new master ascended the throne.

NEW MASTER, NEW METHODS.
But the new master proposed to change all that. Between the head of the State and all his departments there must be no intermediary; all streams of State information must flow directly in the one central reservoir of wisdom. The Ministers were no longer to report to Prince Bismarck in the first instance, but were to report directly to the sovereign himself.

How important this was; how humiliating a blow to the dignity of the great Chancellor it is easy to see. Prince Bismarck had long been the actual head of all the Ministers. He had made and unmade them. Nominally, of course, he acted as agent and representative of the sovereign in so doing; in reality, he had acted upon his own authority and his own judgment. It was an ancient custom. It dated back even before Prince Bismarck's time. It was made a rule of the German States, and then that Germany itself, united Germany, as we know it today, was created and solidified into the great German Empire.

By the abrogation of this system; by the order directing all the Ministers to report directly to the sovereign in person, Prince Bismarck's position became at once intolerable. He had been the superior of his colleagues, and he became their equal. From Prime Minister he sank down to a mere clerk. He who had



PRINCE BISMARCK.

ruled the Empire and the Emperor himself became a simple head of department. There was but one thing for him to do and that was to resign, and very joyfully, although with some slight delay, the Emperor accepted his resignation. But even this delay was not from any sentimental regard for the venerable Chancellor who had made the Empire a fact and the Emperor's sovereignty a possibility. There is a tradition that the Chancellorship never can be vacant, and it was not just the easiest thing in the world for the young man to lay his hand on just the right person to fill the place. Prince Bismarck's job was to be vacant, but who was there to take it? Of Prince Bismarck's hands, with another Bismarck in all the world, and Bismarck not created more than once or twice in a century?

But the Emperor did not want a Bismarck, fortunately, or the place never would have been filled. He was to be his own Bismarck hereafter, and all he wanted was a clerk, since the great colossus of statesmanship had declined to act as secretary to a callow youth.

EXIT BISMARCK.

But the delay was not very long. Von Caprivi was found and the resignation of the great Chancellor was accepted. The man at whose frown but a day before all Europe had trembled, the man who had been the steadfast friend of the Hohenzollerns, and had built up their fortunes and put a mighty Empire in their hands, was turned off by the one youthful Hohenzollern who long had been his especial pride and favorite.

Various accounts of the incidents of the rupture between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck are told, and one of them is of quite a thrilling and dramatic character.

On Saturday, March 15, 1893, according to this version, about 8 o'clock in the morning, while Prince Bismarck was still in bed, he was informed that the Emperor was waiting to see him in Count Herbert Bismarck's apartments.

When Bismarck entered the room, the Emperor received him with evident excitement, and spoke to him in a tone of vehement reproach.

"You a short time ago," said His Majesty, "forbade the Ministers to make reports directly to me, but I absolutely wish that my Ministers present themselves personally to me."

"You are angry," answered Bismarck, "by virtue of the law I alone am authorized and charged to make direct reports to Your Majesty; this is absolutely necessary if the proceedings of the Government are to have a firm and united character. If, within the last few weeks, some Ministers have got into the way of making reports to Your Majesty, it is in opposition to the law which gives this right alone to the Chancellor of Your Majesty. But as soon as Your Majesty orders me I will yield to your wishes and propose a change in the law."

"Also in the workmen's question," continued the Emperor, still in the same exasperated excited tone, "my plans meet with your continued opposition. I look to see the measures which I consider useful carried out thoroughly."

"I do not oppose the improvements which Your Majesty thinks of introducing," replied the Chancellor, gently, "but my years of experience tell me that some of them need certain modifications which are absolutely necessary, and I shall have the honor of submitting them to Your Majesty."

and waited for a sign from the Emperor to withdraw.

After a few unpleasant moments the Emperor said, still speaking excitedly, "There is still a word to be said about your mysterious negotiations with Dr. Windthorst. I know you receive him in your house, and I forbid these meetings."

This last piece of Imperial insolence thoroughly aroused the stumbling lion. "I know 'quite well' thundered Bismarck, "that for some time back I have been surrounded by spies and talebearers who watch every step I take. It is true, and again I say it is true that I have invited Dr. Windthorst in order to discuss things with him. But it is not only my right, it is my duty, to have communication with skilled politicians, whether they be members of Parliament or not, and nobody, not even Your Majesty, will be able to prevent me doing so."

After these words, which Bismarck spoke in a loud voice and while laboring under great excitement, the Emperor demurred with a simple movement of his head, and the breach between the Emperor and his faithful Chancellor, which only now, after a lapse of nearly four years, has been healed, was thus made.

CHEERS FOR THE PREMIER.

It was on Wednesday, March 25, 1893, that Bismarck had his last interview with the Emperor prior to retiring to his estate at Friedrichsruhe. The King himself must have heard the wild applause of the people that greeted the old man as he came to and from the royal palace. They said that his face was beaming with smiles as he came away, and the observers drew from that the happy inference that the interview had been a pleasant one, and that perhaps the great Chancellor after all would remain at his post like the "Wacht am Rhein," with his keen eye on the interests of his beloved Germany, and his keener wit ready and alert to baffle her intriguing enemies.

But the hope was a vain one. The rupture between the sovereign and the Prime Minister was complete. So far as Bismarck, intense Royalist and intense patriot that he is, could feel resentment towards his sovereign, he undoubtedly felt it towards the pert and insolent youth, so absurdly his inferior

in every respect that is of real weight, who had so shabbily requited his long services and his grand genius. As far back as 1846 Bismarck had said, in speaking to an American:

"You in America cannot understand how deep is the loyalty which I feel towards my sovereign."

HOW BERLIN TOOK IT.

The Berlin that is gay with hunting and wild with enthusiasm over the Chancellor's return and the reconciliation with the Emperor received the news of his descent from power with an apparent indifference that astonished the world. But the indifference was only on the surface. At first the city was too stunned with the portentous news to find its voice, and when it had found its voice it was a dangerous matter to use it in the discussion of the great event. The spies and eavesdroppers, of whom Bismarck complained so bitterly to the Emperor, were not confined to the vicinity of the Chancellor alone.

"Do not come to Berlin now," wrote a man who was living there at the time to a friend in a distant city. "No man here, even to his wife, dare say what he thinks. The Emperor continues to hear every word that is uttered, even by the humblest."

So the crowds kept their own counsel, only letting loose their enthusiasm for the deposed statesman by cheering him until the tears came into his eyes and rolled down his grim, stern face as he was taking his leave of the Berliners and going to the retirement of his beautiful Friedrichsruhe estate, to live there in a retirement of almost pastoral simplicity until his sovereign with gracious words and bearing gifts came to him with a flag of truce and sought the reconciliation which the Chancellor no doubt was ready enough to meet half way.

THE EMPEROR'S GLORY.
But in those early days of the estrangement the young Emperor had no thoughts of reconciliation. His only thought was of himself and of the glorious figure he was to cut in the eyes of

nations while wielding the scepter of his sovereign power, and being his own Bismarck, with his path to glory illuminated by the dazzling radiance of his own surprising intellectual lights.

It was about this time that he made his famous "go ahead, full steam" speech, and he went ahead full steam, filling Europe with the resonant clang of his oratory and telling the world his readiness to heaven as a ruler of men. He was Emperor in earnest now, with no great overshadowing Bismarck to dim the lustre of his glory. And everywhere he was exploiting the divine right of kings doctrine, which had been inculcated into him so zealously by his tutor in statesmanship, Bismarck, and which had proved so disastrous to Bismarck himself and incidentally so detrimental to Germany in its result of banishing the firm hand and wise, calm and all-grasping head of Bismarck from the direction of the ship of state.

At Konigsberg, in May, 1889, only two months after he had sent Bismarck into retirement, the young Emperor gave heaven and the ruler thereof a favorable notice by mentioning both in connection with himself in the following modest words:

"This Kingship, by the grace of God, expresses the fact that we, Hohenzollerns, accept our mission not from heaven, and are responsible to heaven for the discharge of our duties."

Again, a little later on, he said to his Brandenburgers:

"I see in the people of the land which has descended upon me a talent entrusted to me by God, which, as the Bible says, it is my duty to increase, and for which I shall have to give an account. I mean, with all my strength, to trade so with my talent that I hope to add many to it. Those who help me to be they heartily welcome; those who oppose me I will dash in pieces. All existing parties are old rubbish. I only move two parties, one for me and the other against me."

In the mean time the man who had made this tremendous Me all he was, and had built his Empire for him, was banished to his Friedrichsruhe turnip-patch with his life varied by insulting acts and communications which the young cub never lost an opportunity of inflicting upon him.

A CURIOUS STORY.

The great event of Bismarck's deposition from power should not be passed over without relating one episode, more or less apocryphal, for the reason that, in the first place, it is so utterly foreign to the Iron Chancellor's character, so far as his character is understood, and that in the second place, it emanated from a Paris correspondent, or, at all events, first got into English print through a letter sent from Paris. This letter, however, was from the regular correspondent of the London Standard, and the story has had many believers. That it was pleasant to English ears is easy enough to understand, as it involves the triumph of the Emperor's English mother over her old and bitter enemy, the Chancellor.

The story is to the effect that when Bismarck began to perceive that the Emperor really was in earnest in wishing his resignation, he was so perturbed that he lost his self-possession. Two hours after the stormy interview between the Emperor and Bismarck, when Bismarck had said that he would resign and the Emperor had made a sign of assent to the proposition, the Emperor was waiting in his palace for the resignation. So anxious was he to get it that at last he sent an aide-de-camp to wait on Bismarck and bring the document back with him.

The Chancellor greeted the aide very affably, convinced that the Emperor wished him to go back and reconsider



KAISER WILHELM.

the idea of resignation. The fact was just the contrary. Prince Bismarck was aghast. The aide-de-camp's message was that he had been sent for the Chancellor's written resignation. Prince Bismarck was very uneasy; made an excuse for not having drawn it up and deferred until the next day. The next morning the aide-de-camp reappeared. This time Bismarck was calmer, but again he made an excuse, saying that before preparing his written resignation he was bound to pay a visit. Prince Bismarck accordingly paid the visit, which was no less a person than the Empress Frederick, the young Emperor's mother.

The Prince explained to the Empress the danger for the Empire involved in his fall, and the evil consequences that might ensue to the Emperor. He begged her to intervene so as to prevent disaster to Germany, referring to the Emperor and his unmerited humiliation to his most faithful servant. The Empress quietly heard him and then replied with bitter emphasis:

THE EMPRESS'S REVENGE.

"I much regret being quite powerless. I should have been extremely glad to intervene with my son in your favor, but you have so employed all your power in estranging his heart from me, and making his mind foreign to mine, that I can only witness your fall without being able to ward it off for a moment. When

you are no longer there my son will, perhaps, draw nearer to me, but it will then be too late to help you."

At this the Chancellor sorrowfully retired, and returning home found the aide-de-camp there, to whom he handed his resignation, which the Emperor kept for several days before formally accepting it. Those who had counted on the tame submission of the ex-Chancellor reckoned without their host. He had hardly left the capital when he began a campaign of criticism and disclosure that soon made him a thorn in the side of the young Emperor. On June 22, 1890, Bismarck received a deputation representing 30,000 citizens of Berlin, and, addressing them, said:

"Now I have my say. I feel pretty much like Prince Metternich. He said that he had descended from the stage to the pit, and that is just now the position I am also in. There are many people who will not grant me credit for a pit seat. I am surely entitled to criticism. Only he must exercise his right decently and not with a shrill whistle. I feel it to be my duty to express my opinion to the many who wish to hear it, both at home and abroad, and not to hold my peace. An old proverb has it that when God places any one in office he also deprives him of his intellect."

"Let me tell you, however, that I am just exactly the same man I was three months ago, and lay claim to the same amount of intelligence as I then possessed. Nor will I yield to dictation, though I should have to stand alone. It is the duty of a man like me to be free with his opinion, even in the highest quarters, and these are just the very quarters where such a duty becomes imperative. A good minister ought not to regard the frowns of the monarch whom he serves, but out with his opinion to him, frank and free. In the event of an adverse decision he may then choose whether he will yield or go."

BISMARCK TALKS FREELY.

"I pity this young man," said he. "He is like a young hound that barks at everybody, that smells out large bones, touches everything, and causes complete disorder in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be. I think he is the victim of current history, which he might have curbed by a reign of tranquility in the beaten track and by allowing Germany to enjoy the advantages of a stable government. If one stone is moved all the other stones of the edifice will fall. This young Emperor is a terrible shaker of columns. He is fond of history. He wishes to live in history, but he does not know nor understand the spirit of the great laws of centuries."

During June, 1890, it was believed in Berlin that the Emperor had sent an intimation to Bismarck that if he did not stop his press utterances the result would be serious. Bismarck's answer to this was to call to Friedrichsruhe Herr Von Bucher, "to assist in arranging the Prince's papers." Herr Von Bucher was there at the same time, engaged in getting together material for a biography which should be also made the vehicle for Bismarck's confidences. Instead of ceasing his activity it looked as if the Prince would be getting ready for a campaign on a large scale. Journalists continued to visit him. They were cordially received, entertained for days at a time and informed of much that had been hitherto a secret.

Finally, in February, 1891, it was rumored that he would be prosecuted. At the same time he sent four large boxes of papers to England, as if to get these safely out of Germany in the event of his premises being searched. On Feb. 14 an extraordinary session of the Royal State Council was held at Berlin, and in the midst of its deliberations the Emperor suddenly appeared and took part in the discussion. It soon leaked out that the talk was about the threatening attitude assumed by Bismarck and its possible effect on the foreign relations of the Empire. The Emperor expressed his condemnation of Bismarck in the severest terms.

BISMARCK THREATENED EXPOSURE.

Five days later it was asserted that Bismarck was in possession of letters of the Emperor which would damage him if published. These were written during the short time when Bismarck, manifesting an ardent desire to succeed him and speculating upon his death, the policy of prosecution was dropped for the time being.

Bismarck had been a candidate for the Reichstag, but took no part in the campaign, and made it appear that his name, as usual without his consent, in Government circles it was regarded as "another threat." The Prince's attacks on the Government when not open were covert. He gave no sign and made no speech for months at a time, but all the while Emperor Wilhelm knew his work afield felt the weakening influence of his activity.

At last William issued a warning. It appeared in the official North German Gazette in July, 1892, after an unbroken, stubborn silence by the direct organs of the Government for more than two years. TREATED HIM LIKE AN EQUAL.
Commenting upon this, the Berlin correspondent of the London Times said that there was no mistaking the meaning of this warning, and that it was the ultimatum which preceded a declaration of war.

It was about this time that Count Herbert Bismarck was married to Countess Margaret Hoppe, and the wedding gave William an opportunity to display his malignity. He had a Government despatch addressed to Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador to Austria, directing him to confine himself during Prince Bismarck's visit to Vienna to express